

BOROUGH OF SPENBOROUGH



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year

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WILLIAM MASON DOUGLAS, M.B., Ch.B, D.P H.
Medical Officer of Health.

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Borough of Spenborough

Constitution 1955—56

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

(Councillor H. DE LACY TAYLOR, J.P.).

The Deputy Mayor (Alderman D. PAGE, B.A., Dip.Ed.).

Alderman	G. BLACKBURN, J.P., F.T.I.	Alderman	P. FAWCETT
„	H. ROBINSON	„	T. W. SHAW, J.P.
„	H. SIDDLE	„	A. W. SMITH
„	W. STILLINGFLEET, F.S.M.C., F.B.O.A.	„	A. R. STOCKHILL
		„	W. E. TETLEY, J.P.
Councillor	L. ARCHER	Councillor	F. A. BROWN
„	G. DAVIES	„	B. FARROW
„	R. FRAZER	„	R. S. GRAY
„	F. HARRIS	„	R. C. HARTLEY
„	A. HOLROYD (Mrs.)	„	J. JUDSON
„	R. LEA	„	E. LEACH
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„	H. OXNARD	„	W. A. PRESTON
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„	H. SPIVEY	„	J. SMITH
„	E. SWALLOW	„	J. E. SLADDIN
„	F. WAKERLEY	„	E. WHITELEY (Mrs.)
„	F. E. WILDE		

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1955-1956.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

(Councillor H. de Lacy Taylor, J.P.)

Chairman : Alderman H. SIDDLE

Vice-Chairman : Alderman D. PAGE

Councillor	L. ARCHER	Councillor	G. DAVIES
„	F. HARRIS	„	A. HOLDROYD (Mrs.)
„	J. JUDSON	„	B. PRIESTLEY
„	R. SEWELL	„	H. SPIVEY

August, 1956.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF
SPENBOROUGH.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report relating to the Borough of Spenborough and the work of the Health Department for the year 1955. A Charter of Incorporation as a Municipal Borough was granted to Spenborough during the course of the year, and as a public health official one may perhaps be permitted to express the hope that this increased civic status and responsibility may lead to greater intolerance of unsatisfactory environmental conditions, and to greater interest in the measures which are being taken for the promotion of positive health. It continues to be a matter of regret to me that with the transference of responsibility for the personal health services to the County Council, local interest in these matters has declined in recent years. However, in this Report I have repeated the custom of including information relating to these County Council services which are operated under my executive direction in Spenborough, as these give a comprehensive picture of what is essentially one preventive health service, in spite of the duality of responsibility.

The vital statistics for the year under review show favourable tendencies in several respects compared with recent years. Thus, the birth rate (14·2 births per thousand population) has shown an upward trend for the first time in three years, and there were 521 births compared with 446 last year. With the death rate remaining fairly steady at 13·7 deaths per thousand population, there were 503 deaths, and consequently a natural increase in population of 18 compared with a decrease last year of 62.

The statistics relating to infant mortality and to "peri-natal" mortality, *i.e.*, still-births and neo-natal deaths, are remarkably good, in fact easily the best that have ever been achieved in Spenborough. The infant mortality rate of 19·2 deaths per thousand live births, the neo-natal mortality rate of 15·4 deaths occurring in the first month of life per thousand live births, and the still-birth rate of 20·7 deaths per thousand total births, compare well indeed with last year's figures of 38·1, 22·4 and 26·2 respectively, and as will be seen from the table of comparative statistics on page 18 of the Report are substantially better than the average in the West Riding or in the country as a whole. On the other hand the same table shows that mortality from cancer in Spenborough during the year was significantly higher than the average of other areas, and one hopes that this will not prove to be an established feature of the statistics. With regard to one form of cancer, namely, cancer of the lung, which caused eighteen deaths, it seems to be fairly well established that there exists a strong relationship with excessive cigarette smoking and atmospheric pollution. The confirmed smoker may have much difficulty in reducing his own consumption, but he should do all within his power to discourage young people from acquiring the habit.

Deaths from respiratory diseases, heart diseases and vascular lesions of the nervous system are the other predominant causes of mortality and are rather higher in this district than one cares to see, although it is perhaps to be expected from the nature of the environment which is generally industrial with its full quota of poor housing, and the fact that the age constitution of the population is somewhat older than average. 67 per cent. of the deaths occurred after the age of sixty-five years and 37 per cent. after seventy-five years.

With regard to notifiable infectious diseases there was during the year an epidemic of measles occurring principally in the first quarter. Chicken-pox was also prevalent during the first half of the year, and whooping cough in the second half of the year. Whooping cough at least is largely preventable and it is a matter for regret that more parents do not have their children immunised against this distressing complaint than is at present the case. Eleven cases of poliomyelitis were notified, but fortunately there were no deaths, and although in three or four cases the initial symptoms were severe it appears likely that in only one case will residual paralysis of any significance result. In some of these cases there was more than a suspicion of some contact with Barnsley, where the disease reached epidemic proportions during the year. Although in comparison with the common infectious diseases such as measles, poliomyelitis is not numerically dramatic it can be a serious and crippling disease, and one looks forward with hope to the successful employment of preventive vaccines similar to those on trial in America.

Vaccination or immunisation procedures which are in common use are those for the prevention of smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough and tuberculosis, and while the public health staff make every effort to encourage the employment of these methods, the response cannot be held to be wholly satisfactory, and this attitude of *laissez faire* is a difficult and time consuming one to overcome.

The Sections of the report dealing with the personal health services are necessarily brief, but I believe they show that these have reached a high stage of development in this area, and this is largely due to a keen and enthusiastic staff adequately trained in the practice of preventive health work. One surely cannot help but be impressed with the gradually improving standards of physical fitness among the children of to-day, and with the facilities which are available to parents for medical or social guidance in their upbringing. Only 0·4 per cent. of the children examined at school were considered to be of poor physical development, and the number of defects recorded among the 2,054 children examined totalled only 564, many of these defects being slight, to the extent that only 182 were considered to require treatment. These figures of course exclude dental defect which is dealt with separately. Once again, too, I am pleased to say that the cleanliness inspections show a further decline in the incidence of head louse infestation, which so far as I can see, is lower than it

has ever previously been in Spenborough, during the years when adequate inspection has been carried out. The health education talks given by the nurses at the Secondary Modern School have continued with the full help and co-operation of the Head Teacher and staff concerned. The scope of the lectures cover the normal experiences of life, from conception to adolescence, and I feel that this is an important part, if not the most important part, of public health educational methods. There must surely be scope for extension along these lines in the future.

In the work of the health visitor, and school nurse, and indeed of all those who are concerned in infant and school welfare there is increasing emphasis on mental hygiene, with a view not only to securing the best emotional environment for the development of personality but also for the prevention of maladjustment in later years. This is one of the most difficult and one of the most distressing problems which is encountered in our work to-day. From a remedial aspect I am particularly pleased that a properly staffed Child Guidance Clinic has commenced in the Division under Dr. Leese, the Child Psychiatrist. There is great need for such a service and it is already doing a very good job of work.

It is always a pleasure to me to record details of the provision made for the care of those who are handicapped either in mind or in body, when one thinks of the days not so very long ago, when little indeed was done for those so afflicted. From the Spenborough area alone twenty-six children are receiving special education in residential schools and the provision of a day school for educationally subnormal pupils which is envisaged for the year 1957 will be of tremendous help in this regard. Of the seventy-nine ascertained mental defectives, only thirty-two require institutional treatment, and of the remainder nineteen have been placed in gainful employment, and nine are attending occupation centres by arrangement with neighbouring Authorities. All the patients discharged from mental hospitals during the year, thirty-six in number, received help and guidance towards their rehabilitation by Mrs. de la Cour, the mental health social worker, who also undertakes the social supervision of mental defectives. Thirty-one children received speech therapy in the special clinic which operates in the district.

So far as care of the aged is concerned this is a very great problem and the pattern which this care should best take is not yet fully clear. For our part we co-operate closely with the voluntary committees and the welfare authority. The home help service, which is ever expanding, was absorbed as to 82 per cent. of its availability by the aged and the infirm. It is noticeable also that the work of the home nursing service has an increasing bias towards the care of the aged in their own homes. Details of these and other aspects of the Department's work are contained in the body of the Report.

With regard to environmental hygiene, which is the direct responsibility of the Borough Council, it will be noticed that once again it has been possible to carry out a large amount of basic routine public health work and that the activities are widespread. The importance of this work, like the training and qualifications of the

sanitary inspectors, is not always fully appreciated, and it would be idle to pretend that there does not exist at times a sense of frustration and grievance among sanitary inspectors generally, which is being reflected in an inadequate intake into the training colleges. We have been fortunate, however, that staffing difficulties had not yet arisen during the year under review.

In this year seventy-six houses unfit for human habitation were dealt with by the making of demolition orders or closing orders, and thirty-six houses were actually demolished. Ninety-nine new houses were completed by the Council and with the anticipated development of the Foldings Estate at Scholes, during 1956, inspection, referencing and representation of other slum clearance areas was in progress towards the end of the year. It is hoped that it will be possible to make representations regarding some two hundred and fifty houses by the middle of next year. This business of slum clearance is one which one tackles with much enthusiasm, since there can be little which offends the eye of the sanitarian, or the doctor, more than the unhealthy slums of the area, which, as I have said before, approximate to nearly sixteen per cent. of the total housing accommodation.

If there is any factor in the environmental circumstances which gives comparable offence it is that of atmospheric pollution. During the year some 158 tons of solids per square mile were deposited from the atmosphere, and this together with the sulphur compounds also present, destroys amenity and is injurious to health. The problem in areas such as this where industry and private dwellings are intermingled is not one of easy solution, but I confidently expect that the Clean Air Bill now before Parliament will provide opportunity for the go-ahead Authority which has the support of a strong public opinion to alleviate these conditions.

It is anticipated too that during the year, and provided staff can be obtained, that there will be much activity in connection with food hygiene, and the supervision of premises and personnel engaged where food is prepared or sold for human consumption. The development of communal feeding habits during recent years has increased the importance of food hygiene, and far too much sickness is caused by carelessness and inadequate supervision. The Food Hygiene Regulations which come into force on the 1st January should strengthen the powers of Local Authorities in this connection and provide substantially higher standards than previously, in regard to premises, and in the requirements of employees.

The privy midden and tippler conversion schemes have been lagging somewhat this year. With the extension of an adequate sewerage system in the Hartshead area a further survey will be necessary to determine the course of action with regard to privy conversion, but apart from this area there remain only forty-two privies capable of conversion. Similarly it would be desirable to carry out a survey of the tippler closets in the area in order to formulate a policy for the eradication of these relics of a bygone age.

I intimated last year the Health Committee's determination to secure first-class facilities at the abattoir, and it has now been decided that the work will proceed in two stages. The present lairage which is in a disgraceful condition is to be replaced entirely in the first instance, and the modernisation of the slaughter halls, etc., only after this has been done. It is very much regretted that the work of reconstruction has not yet been commenced and it is hoped that this will not be long delayed.

I am happy to say that a very good refuse collection service has been maintained throughout the year, and wish to record my appreciation of the workmen engaged on this arduous task for their endeavours.

The section of the Report relating to the work of the sanitary inspectors has been compiled by Mr. Templeman, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, to whom once again my thanks are due for this, and for his continued loyal support at all times.

In conclusion may I say how grateful I am for the ready co-operation which has been forthcoming to myself, and the members of my staff, from the general practitioners in the area, and also from the head teachers and staffs of schools, and from officials of the other departments with whom we are in almost daily contact. I am also grateful for the courteous reception and helpful support which the Health Committee have accorded to me throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. M. DOUGLAS,

Medical Officer of Health and
Divisional Medical Officer.

BOROUGH OF SPENBOROUGH.

Area of district in acres at 1951 census	...	...	...	8,253
Population at 1951 census	...	...	...	36,981
Number of inhabited houses at 1951 census	...	...	...	12,396
Average number of persons per room at 1951 census	...	...	...	0·83
Number of families at 1951 census	...	...	...	12,450

Statistical Summary of the area for 1955

in comparison with 1954.

	1954	1955
Area of the district in acres	8,253	8,253
Estimated population (mid-year)	36,760	36,680
Average number of persons per acre	4·5	4·5
Estimated number of dwellinghouses	13,047	13,146
Average number of persons per house	2·8	2·8
Rateable value at 1st April	£187,441	£189,603
Product of Penny Rate (estimate)	£735	£740
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population	13·8	13·7
Comparability Factor	0·96	0·96
Standardised Death Rate	13·3	13·2
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population	12·1	14·2
Comparability Factor	1·05	1·05
Standardised Birth Rate	12·7	14·9
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	26·2	20·7
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	38·1	19·2
Maternal Mortality Rate	2·2	1·9

POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The population of the Urban District of Spenborough at the 1951 census was 36,981. The Registrar General's estimate of the population at the middle of 1955 is 36,680, and this figure is used throughout this Report in calculating rates.

A Charter of Incorporation was granted to Spenborough during the year and the area is now a Municipal Borough.

The district, although mainly industrial in nature, contains much open space and a fair amount of agricultural land. There are over four hundred factories in the district but only about ninety of these employ more than twenty persons. Although processes connected with the woollen textile industry are the predominant industry a great diversity of manufacture is carried on. There is the advantage in this that the whole community can not be affected by recession in any one branch of industry. The small size of many of the factories renders very difficult the establishment of an effective industrial medical service, but within recent years development of welfare schemes, canteens, etc., in the larger factories has proceeded in a very satisfactory manner. Owing to the way in which the Authority was formed by the amalgamation of a number of pre-existing townships population has tended to be concentrated in comparatively small aggregates rather than spread evenly throughout the district, but this is disappearing year by year owing to the movement within the Borough of large sections of the community into new housing estates.

Employment in the Borough during the year under review was most satisfactory in all trades, and in fact the figure of unemployment was most probably the lowest ever experienced in the district. Local industry is playing its full part in employing its quota of disabled persons under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.

I am indebted to the Manager of the Spen Valley Employment Exchange for the information regarding employment in the district.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1955.

Live Births. (Registered)

					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	245	254	499
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	15	7	22
Total					260	261	521

Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population : 14·2.

Live and Stillbirths Notified in the District.

Ward					Males	Females	Total
Cleckheaton—East	...	...	...	...	1	4	5
Cleckheaton—West	...	...	...	...	10	6	16
Hightown and Hartshead	...	...	...	...	16	17	33
Birkenshaw	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
Gomersal	...	...	...	...	6	12	18
Millbridge	...	...	...	...	7	2	9
Scholes	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
Spen and Littleton	...	...	...	...	8	4	12
Oakenshaw and Hunsworth	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Roberttown and Norristhorpe	...	...	...	...	4	6	10
Total					60	60	120

Births Transferable to the District.

Hospitals	...	...	...	...			113
Maternity Homes	...	...	...	...			296
Nursing Homes	...	...	...	...			5
Total							414

Stillbirths.

					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	7	4	11
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total					7	4	11

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and still-births : 20·7.

The birth rate shows an upward trend from last year and though the crude birth rate is considerably lower than that of the rest of the country and the administrative county, the adjusted rate of 14·9 (which represents the birth rate for Spenborough if its population had the same age and sex constitution as that of the country as a whole) is only slightly lower than that of England and Wales which is 15·0.

Approximately 78% of births took place in hospital or maternity homes, and this is substantially greater provision than is required on social or medical grounds. The reason for this is to be found almost entirely in the propinquity of Crossley Maternity Home, and of course the fact that general medical practitioners can attend their own patients in this Home under conditions of ideal convenience does not lead to the encouragement of domiciliary confinements. Nevertheless, there has been an increase of 25% in the number of babies delivered at home by the district midwives compared with 1954.

There were eleven stillbirths notified during the year, giving a rate of 20·7 per one thousand live and stillbirths. All of these occurred in hospital. It is extremely unlikely that any of these could have been prevented.

Deaths.

		Males	Females	Total
Total Deaths assigned to district	...	236	267	503
Deaths registered in the district	...	165	191	356
Deaths transferable to the district	...	72	83	155
Deaths transferable from the district	...	1	7	8
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population				13·7
Standardised Death Rate	... ..			13·2
Deaths from puerperal causes	... ..			1

Deaths of Infants under 1 year :—

			Males	Females	Total
Legitimate		4	6	10
Illegitimate		—	—	—
			4	6	10

Death rate per 1,000 live births 19·2
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There were 503 deaths assigned to the district giving a crude death rate of 13·7. The Registrar General's "comparability factor" for deaths is 0·96 and multiplying the crude death rate by this factor we obtain 13·2 which would represent the death rate for Spenborough if its population had the same age and sex constitution as that of the country as a whole. The death rate in 1955 is virtually the same as in 1954. Compared with last year there was an increase in the number of deaths due to cancer, and this year deaths from cancer of all sites was the most common cause of death. The number of deaths due to coronary disease and heart disease showed a slight decrease from last year. Of the 503 deaths 67% occurred after 65 years of age and 37% over 75 years of age.

Ten deaths occurred in infants aged under one year. Four cases were due to defects present in the child at birth, four were due to prematurity, and two were due to failure of the lungs to inflate normally after birth.

There was one death of an expectant mother associated with child birth during the year. In this case death was ascribed to haemorrhage associated with an abnormal situation of the placenta.

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1955.

	All Ages	Under 1 year	1—4	5—14	15—24	25—44	45—64	65—74	75 and Over	Males	Females	Deaths in Institutions
Tuberculosis respiratory ...	3						1	1	1	2	1	1
Cancer—												
(a) Stomach ...	20					1	9	9	1	17	3	6
(b) Lung, bronchus ...	18						11	5	2	13	5	2
(c) Breast ...	9					1	4	1	3		9	2
(d) Uterus ...	7					1	3	2	1		7	1
(e) Other ...	40					4	9	9	18	17	23	16
Leukaemia ...	4					1	1	2		2	2	4
Diabetes ...	3						1	1	1	1	2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	82					3	21	26	32	35	47	26
Coronary disease angina ...	82					3	19	35	25	50	32	12
Hypertension with heart disease ...	10						1	6	3	1	9	4
Other heart disease ...	64					1	9	13	41	24	40	7
Other circulatory disease ...	21					3	2	4	12	7	14	2
Influenza ...	1								1		1	
Pneumonia ...	17					2	4	4	7	6	11	6
Bronchitis ...	28					2	6	12	8	18	10	11
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	7		1				2	3	1	5	2	1
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	1							1			1	1
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	3						1	1	1	3		3
Nephritis & nephrosis ...	10					1	4	2	3	7	3	0
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	2							1	1	2		
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	1					1					1	1
Congenital malformation ...	5	3	1	1						2	3	3
Other defined & ill defined causes ...	38	7	2	1		3	4	5	16	13	25	19
Motor vehicle accidents ...	6				2	2			2	5	1	5
All other accidents ...	15			1	1	1	3	3	6	3	12	8
Suicide ...	6				2		1	2	1	3	3	1
TOTAL—All Causes ...	503	10	4	3	5	30	116	148	187	236	267	144

CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE BOROUGH OF SPENBOROUGH, 1955

Cause of Death	Under 1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7—13 days	14—20 days	21—28 days	28 days—2 months	3 months	4 months	5 months	6 months	7 months	8 months	9 months	10 months	11 months	12 months	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	In First Year
Congenital Defects	...							1	1			2										1	1	2		4
Prematurity	...	2	1		1																		2	2	2	4
Atelectasis	...		2																				1			2
TOTALS	...	2	3		1			1	1			2										1	4	4	1	10

**Birth and Mortality Rates for 1955 for the West Riding Administrative
County and England and Wales.**

	Aggregate of U.D's.	Aggregate of R.D's.	Adminis- trative County	England & Wales	Spen- borough
Crude Birth	14.8	16.6	15.3	15.0	14.2
Adjusted Birth ...	14.9	16.8	15.4	15.0	14.9
Crude Death	12.5	9.6	11.7	11.7	13.7
Adjusted Death ...	12.7	11.0	12.3	11.7	13.2
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.11	0.08	0.11	0.13	0.08
Tuberculosis, Other ...	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
Tuberculosis, All Forms	0.13	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.08
Cancer	2.03	1.54	1.90	2.06	2.67
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System ...	2.09	1.40	1.90	*	2.24
Heart and Circulatory	4.71	3.55	4.39	*	4.83
Respiratory Diseases ...	1.28	1.03	1.21	*	1.44
Maternal Mortality ...	0.45	1.19	0.67	0.64	1.88
Infant Mortality ...	25.2	28.6	26.2	24.9	19.2
Neo-Natal Mortality ...	16.9	18.6	17.4	17.3	15.4
Stillbirth	26.4	26.2	26.4	23.1	20.7

*Figures not available.

The Infant and Neo-natal Mortality Rates are per 1,000 live births.

The Maternal Mortality and Stillbirth Rates are per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

The remaining rates are per 1,000 estimated home population.

PREMATURE INFANTS.

Given below are details of live premature infants born at home and in hospital :—

- (i) The number of premature babies notified during the year whose mothers are normally resident in the Council's area 36
- (ii) The total number of premature babies notified during the year that were born :—
 - (a) at home 10
 - (b) in hospital or nursing home 26
- (iii) The number of those born at home :—
 - (a) who were nursed entirely at home 8
 - (b) who died during the first 24 hours 2
 - (c) who survived at the end of one month 7
- (iv) The number of those born in hospital or nursing home :—
 - (a) who died within the first 24 hours 0
 - (b) who survived at the end of one month 25

TABLE SHOWING BIRTH WEIGHTS OF PREMATURE INFANTS.
Domiciliary Confinements.

Birth Weight lbs. ozs.	No. of Infants	No. of Infants who survived		
		24 hours	2-7 days	1 month
1 12	1	—	—	—
2 6	2	1	—	—
3 —	1	1	1	1
3 4	1	1	1	1
4 —	1	1	1	1
5 —	1	1	1	1
5 8	3	3	3	3
Totals	10	8	7	7

Institutional Confinements.

Birth Weight lbs. ozs.	No. of Infants	No. of Infants who survived		
		24 hours	2-7 days	1 month
2 5	1	1	1	1
3 1	1	1	1	1
3 7	1	1	1	1
3 8	1	1	1	1
3 13	1	1	1	1
4 —	1	1	—	—
4 4	1	1	1	1
4 5	1	1	1	1
4 10	2	2	2	2
4 11	1	1	1	1
4 12	2	2	2	2
4 13	2	2	2	2
5 1	1	1	1	1
5 4	1	1	1	1
5 6	3	3	3	3
5 7	3	3	3	3
5 8	3	3	3	3
Totals	26	26	25	25

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION AND WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION. SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

Diphtheria immunisation, whooping cough immunisation and smallpox vaccination is made available free of charge by arrangements made by the County Council with the general practitioners and through the Public Health Services. Arrangements are made to carry out immunisations at the Child Welfare Centres and School Clinics in the area, and special sessions are held at schools where sufficient numbers justify it. Approach is made to the parents of every child entering school for the first time and again when they reach the age of ten years in an attempt to raise and maintain the general level of immunity of the school population in particular against diphtheria.

The records which are here presented show that 65% of children under five have been protected against diphtheria and that of all the children under fifteen years of age 75% have been so protected, although in the latter case 22% of these have not received a re-inforcing injection within the previous five years. In view of the amount of propaganda and the hard work of the Public Health staff in the encouragement of the adoption of this procedure these results cannot be considered to be entirely satisfactory. As fear of the disease has receded from public consciousness it has proved ever harder to attain a high level of immunity among the child population and this situation is fraught with danger.

The incidence of whooping cough immunisation, as is shown in the following table, is disappointing in view of the great suffering which may be spared to many a child by immunisation against the disease. The response to vaccination against smallpox is somewhat better than previous years, but generally this matter receives still little response from the general public in this area.

The following table shows the amount of diphtheria immunisation carried out during the year :—

Primary Injections.

Period	Age at final injection			Total
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	
Six months ending 30th June, 1955	126	45	25	196
Six months ending 31st December, 1955	25	134	17	176
Totals for 1955	151	179	42	372

Re-inforcing Injections.

Period	Age at re-inforcing injection			Total
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	
Six months ending 30th June, 1955	—	2	27	29
Six months ending 31st December, 1955	—	54	386	440
Totals for 1955	—	56	413	469

Number of children immunised for the first time during each half-year since 1945 :—

	First half-year	Second half-year	Total
1945	207	218	425
1946	318	219	537
1947	150	390	540
1948	545	269	814
1949	227	250	477
1950	205	157	362
1951	210	174	384
1952	246	165	411
1953	213	220	433
1954	213	241	454
1955	196	176	372

I give below a table showing the numbers and percentages of children who have had a course of immunisation within the last five years separated from those who had a course of immunisation previously :—

Age at 31-12-55 <i>i.e.</i> , Born in year :	Under 1 1955	1—4 1954-1951	5—9 1950-1946	10—14 1945-1941	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1951-1955	25 (5%)	1214 (60%)	1994 (63%)	1106 (44%)	4339 (53%)
B. 1950 or earlier	—	—	710 (22%)	1101 (44%)	1811 (22%)

The following table shows the amount of Whooping Cough Immunisation carried out during the year :—

Age at final injection	
Under 6 months ...	—
6 months to 1 year	227
1—2 years ...	95
2—3 years ...	4
3—4 years ...	3
	329

Immunisation in relation to Child Population.

Number of children at 31st December who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.

Age at 31/12/55 <i>i.e.</i> born in year	Under 1 1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	Total
Number immunised	41	277	252	255	129	56	38	13	1061

Table showing Persons Vaccinated and Re-vaccinated during 1955.

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated	89	88	10	10	18	215
Number Re-Vaccinated	—	—	2	—	35	37

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There is nothing remarkable about the picture presented by the infectious disease notifications for the year. Measles having had a very low incidence for the greater part of last year, was expected to reach epidemic proportions this year, and duly obliged. In all 546 cases were notified, principally during the first quarter of the year, but generally speaking the symptoms of the disease were not unduly severe. Chicken pox was also moderately prevalent in the first half of the year. The food poisoning and dysentery cases notified were confined to family incidents, and in no case was there wide spread infection from a common source, and although time consuming, these potential foci of infection were quickly brought under control.

Eleven cases of poliomyelitis were notified, but there was never any suggestion that an epidemic might develop, and although in a number of cases the initial symptoms were severe, recovery was virtually complete in all but one case, that of a child of two, in whom unfortunately residual paralysis is likely to prove a substantial handicap in later years.

It is gratifying to record a substantial drop in the notifications of whooping cough, whose incidence has only been lower on one occasion, since notification commenced in 1940. There is still room, however, for considerable improvement in the numbers of children being immunised against this distressing disease, and the passing of time leaves absolutely no doubt as to the efficacy of immunisation.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE
occurring in the Borough of Spenborough classified according to Areas and Quarters, 1955.

Disease	Cleckheaton, Hunsworth Oakenshaw and Scholes				Liversedge, Roberttown, Hartshead and Norrithorpe				Gomersal and Birkenshaw				Spensborough			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Whooping Cough ...	1	1	10	16	1		26	2		1	3	7	2	2	39	25
Measles ...	200	11	2		236	30	4	1	35	7	3	17	471	48	9	18
Chicken Pox ...	22	13	10	1	44	62	8	1	6	3			72	78	18	2
Scarlet Fever ...	4		1		5	2		1				1	9	2	1	2
Pneumonia ...	6	4	3	5	2		2	4	2	1	1	1	10	5	6	10
Erysipelas ...		4	1	2				2			1			4	2	4
Dysentery ...	8	1		2	3	11	4						11	12	4	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ...							1	1		1	1			1	2	1
Food Poisoning ...		4	1			1	1		2				2	5	2	
Poliomyelitis ...			3	1		2	2			2		1		4	5	2
Malaria ...							1								1	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum										1				1		
TOTALS ...	241	38	31	27	291	108	49	12	45	16	9	27	577	162	89	66

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE
occurring in the Borough of Spenborough classified according to Age Groups and Wards, 1955.

	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 15 years	15 to 25 years	25 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	Over 65 years	Oakenshaw and Hunsworth	Scholes	Cleckheaton East	Cleckheaton West	Spen and Littletown	Millbridge	Hightown and Hartshead	Roberttown and Norrithorpe	Gomersal	Birkenshaw	Removed to Hospital
Whooping Cough ...	68	5	24	38		1			21	2	3	2	11	3	7	8	8	3	
Measles ...	546	22	256	267		1			38	54	51	70	74	37	117	43	52	10	
Chicken Pox ...	170	2	61	100	4	3			15		1	30	26	46	22	21	7	2	
Scarlet Fever ...	14		5	9					2	1		2	3	1	3	1		1	
Pneumonia ...	31		3	5	2	3	6	12		4	4	9	3		4	2	5		
Erysipelas ...	10					2	5	3		2	2	3		2			1		
Dysentery ...	29		12	7	2	5	3				6	5	10	1	2	5			
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	4				1	3						1	1		1		1		
Food Poisoning ...	9		2	1	1	3		2		2	2	1	1		1			2	
Poliomyelitis P. ...	8		2	5			1		1			2	1		2		2		8
Poliomyelitis N.P. ...	3		2	1								1		1			1		3
Malaria ...	1				1										1				
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	1													1			1	
TOTALS ...	894	30	367	433	11	21	15	17	77	65	69	126	130	91	160	80	77	19	12

TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications of respiratory tuberculosis have for a number of years shown little tendency to decline in this area, and a similar state of affairs is again evident this year, there being in all eighteen notifications. It is still disturbing to note that the bulk of such notifications are in respect of young persons under the age of 25 years, and although treatment of this disease has made such substantial advances in recent years, it is on the side of prevention that the greatest endeavour should lie. One aspect of this preventive action is shown in the section relating to the School Medical Services for the first time, and relates to tuberculin testing and subsequent employment of B.C.G. Vaccination, as an immunisation against tuberculosis. This has given promising results in other countries, and it is hoped that this will play its part in future years, in reducing the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis, particularly in the younger age groups.

Nurse Smith has continued her duties as tuberculosis visitor in this area, maintaining supervision of patients in their own homes, and assisting in the tracing of contacts of persons suffering from the disease. She is the link, as it were, between the Public Health Department, the general practitioners, the Consultant Chest Physician, and the patient, and I believe the arrangement to be convenient, happy and efficient. This particular disease brings in its wake many social problems, which are not always easy of solution, but which it is vital should be tackled by competent and experienced staff.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
15	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
35	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
45	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
64 and upwards	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	9	9	2	4	2	1	—	—

				Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
				Males	Females	Males	Females
(a)	Number of Cases on Register at commencement of year	...	...	68	48	13	21
(b)	Number of Cases notified first time during the year	...	...	9	9	2	4
(c)	Removals from other areas	...	...	—	—	—	—
(d)	Number of Cases removed from Register	...		7	5	3	2
				<hr/>			
(e)	Number of Cases remaining on Register	...		70	52	12	23
				<hr/> <hr/>			

Twelve notifications were received of admission of persons suffering from Tuberculosis to Sanatoria and twelve discharges.

The following are the Institutions to which patients were sent :

				Admissions	Discharges
				Form 1	Form 11
Bradford Royal Infirmary	...	...		1	—
Grassington Sanatorium	...	...		4	2
Scotton Banks	...	...	...	—	1
The Hospital, Middleton, Ilkley		...		1	1
Whitley Grange Hospital	...	...		2	6
St. George's Hospital, Leeds	...	...		1	1
Killingbeck Hospital, Leeds	...	...		2	1
Pinderfields Hospital	...	...	...	1	—
				— —	—
				12	12
				<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

Statistically the information relating to mental deficiency and mental illness in the Spenborough area is given below, and the social work in connection with these conditions continued to be carried out throughout the year by Mrs. de la Cour. These conditions, perhaps more than any other, are productive of social problems, often of great complexity, and it is not only the patients to whom attention requires to be directed, but also to the families and close relatives of the patients, and on occasions larger sections of the community. The social work carried out in connection with the rehabilitation of persons who have suffered from mental illness is an essential part of treatment, and will, I feel sure, require to be developed to a much greater extent, before the Medical Clinician and the Public Health Officer, can feel some measure of satisfaction. It is something, however, to know that we are doing much more now than we ever did before, and that co-operation between the Mental Hospitals and the general practitioners on the one hand, and the Public Health staffs on the other, has greatly improved within recent years. With regard to mental deficiency, it is a wonderful thing to me that useful employment and a place in the community has been found for so many of these persons who suffer from this affliction, and that the existence of those more severely handicapped is safeguarded by continual supervision, in order that they may receive their full measure of kindness and human understanding.

This sense of a community caring for its own, would be fostered by the provision of an Occupation Centre within the district, the need for which I have stressed for many years, but which the County Council have so far been unable to meet. However, all cases who are considered to be suitable for admission to Occupation Centres have been found accommodation in centres provided by neighbouring authorities.

Mental Deficiency Statistics for Spenborough.

	Males	Females	Total
No. of Defectives on register :			
At Home	26	21	47
In Institutions	22	10	32
Total	48	31	79
No of Defectives under supervision at home :			
Statutory	24	17	41
Voluntary	2	4	6
On Licence from Institutions	2	1	3
Total	28	22	50
No. of defectives in gainful employment ...	14	5	19
No. attending Occupation Centre ...	4	5	9
No. awaiting admission to Institutions ...	1	—	1
Placed under supervision in 1955 ...	1	2	3
Placed under guardianship in 1955 ...	—	—	—
Admitted to Institutions 1955 ...	1	—	1
Admitted to Occupation Centres 1955 ...	—	1	1
Visits paid during 1955 :			
To cases on Licence	8	1	9
To cases under statutory supervision ...	303	355	658
To cases under voluntary supervision ...	2	4	6
For Home reports for institutions ...	16	7	23

Mental Illness Statistics for Spenborough.

	Males	Females	Total
No of patients discharged from mental hospitals during 1955	11	25	36
No. of patients followed up (All of these patients welcomed after-care visits).	11	25	36
No. of reports on home conditions submitted to clinics, hospitals, etc.	5	7	12
No. of visits made to patients during 1955	73	138	211

The Duly Authorised Officer dealt with the following cases from Spenborough during the year :—

	Males	Females	Total
Section 20 (Three Day Order)	1	1	2
Certified	4	13	17
Voluntary patients	1	1	2

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

There was again a slight decrease in the number of cases during the year, but again the total number of visits to cases were increased, in spite of the fact that during a heavy winter there was a substantial amount of sickness among the staff. The system of employing Nurse Gamble as a relief nurse in all districts throughout the Division, has proved sound administratively, and has facilitated the continuity of the care of patients throughout the year. The home nurse undertakes practical work under the direction of the general medical practitioners, and there has been at all times the friendliest co-operation and understanding between the doctors and the nurses. Increasingly, home nursing care is required for the chronic sick and infirm in their own homes, and this, together with the other social services available for such cases, is doing untold good in making it possible for them to remain in their own home environment, and among their friends and neighbours. There is little doubt that the demand for home nursing will grow.

1. No. of cases visited during 1955—

(a) Medical cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	521
(b) Surgical	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
(c) Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(d) Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
(e) Maternal complications	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total							702

2. No. of visits paid during 1955 to—

(a) Medical cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,409
(b) Surgical cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,444
(c) Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
(d) Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,262
(e) Maternal complications	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Total visits paid							19,152

MIDWIFERY.

I have pointed out for some years past the decline in domiciliary midwifery work in this area, which is largely due to the lavish availability of maternity beds in local hospitals. Only 20 per cent. approximately of all the births in the district took place in the mothers' own homes. Nevertheless, with the reduced staff of domiciliary midwives, they were kept busy throughout the year, and especially since they also undertake regular ante-natal visits to all patients in their own homes, attend the ante-natal clinics, and conduct classes in ante-natal exercises for expectant mothers. Gas and air analgesia was administered by the domiciliary midwives in 93 cases, and pethidine was administered in 50 cases.

The form which the maternity services in this country should take, and the manner in which they should be administered is receiving active consideration in all quarters. The divergence of the views expressed within the medical profession, however, leaves one little hope that an early and generally accepted formula can be found. In the Public Health Service it is felt that insufficient attention is paid to preparation for motherhood, and on this account the decline of the ante-natal clinics and of domiciliary midwifery work over recent years is regretted.

(a)

Details of Deliveries				Total No. of Cases
Dr. Not Booked		Dr. Booked		
Present	Not Present	Present	Not Present	
—	42	11	58	111

(b) Ante-natal visits	...	...	...	...	905
(c) Post-natal visits	...	...	...	...	2105
(d) No. of cases receiving Gas & Air Analgesia					93
(e) No. of cases receiving Pethidine	...	...			50

The midwives sought medical aid on 42 occasions, details of which are given below :—

(i) Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	9
(ii) Labour	...	...	...	...	12
(iii) Lying-in	...	...	...	...	4
(iv) The child	...	...	...	...	17

Pregnancy.

Anti-Partum Haemorrhage	2	Pyelitis	...	...	...	1
General Condition	2	Toxaemia	...	...	...	1
Malpresentation	1	Abdominal pain	...	...	...	1
Breast condition	1					

Labour.

Breast condition	1	Ruptured Perineum	...	10
Retained Placenta	1			

Lying in.

Phlebitis	1	Pyrexia	...	...	...	1
Post-partum haemorrhage	2					

The Child.

Chest condition	1	Prematurity	...	...	...	1
Eye condition	9	Skin condition	...	...	...	5
General condition	1					

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

The proportion of expectant mothers attending the ante-natal clinics has declined somewhat this year, 35 per cent. of the expectant mothers receiving their ante-natal care at these clinics' Apart from the medical aspects of pregnancy, prime importance is attached to the preparation of patients for motherhood, and it is perhaps in this field that the greatest scope for preventive work lies. It is felt that it is in this sphere of activity that the trained staffs of the Public Health Department can supply a need inadequately met at the present time, either by the general practitioner or hospital services, and as the value of this work comes to be more fully appreciated, it may well be that attendances at these clinics will again reach the proportions which they did immediately prior to the inception of the National Health Service, when upwards of 75 per cent. of all expectant mothers in this area attended the ante-natal clinics.

Relaxation classes were held weekly at the Elm Bank Clinic, and during the year 230 attendances were made.

Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics :—				Ante-Natal	Post Natal
Elm Bank Clinic ...	...	...	...	316	4
Valley Road Clinic ...	...	...	...	584	33
Birkenshaw Clinic ...	...	...	...	115	3
Total during the year				<u>1015</u>	<u>40</u>

Number of women who attended during the year :—

Elm Bank Clinic ...	...	...	...	57	4
Valley Road Clinic ...	...	...	...	101	29
Birkenshaw Clinic ...	...	...	...	24	3
Total during the year				<u>182</u>	<u>36</u>

Number of women attending for the first time :—

Elm Bank Clinic ...	...	...	...	40	4
Valley Road Clinic ...	...	...	...	65	29
Birkenshaw Clinic ...	...	...	...	19	3
Total during the year				<u>124</u>	<u>36</u>

Dental Treatment of expectant and nursing mothers :—

No. inspected by Dental Officer...	...	...	...	51
No. found to require treatment ...	...	...	...	49
No. found not to require treatment	...	...	...	2
No. who refused treatment ...	...	...	...	—
No. who failed attend for treatment	...	...	...	4
No. who received partial treatment	...	...	...	4
No. who received full treatment	...	...	...	35
No. still receiving treatment ...	...	...	...	6
No. of teeth extracted ...	...	...	...	202
No. of teeth filled ...	...	...	...	64
Scaling and gum treatment ...	...	...	...	32
No. of patients for whom dentures were fitted	...	...	...	28
No. referred to hospital for treatment ...	...	...	...	—
No. who asked for treatment to be carried out by their usual Dental Surgeon ...	...	...	...	—

HEALTH VISITING AND CHILD WELFARE.

In the County service the duties of health visiting are combined with those of school nursing, and this has the advantage of giving the individual nurse intimate knowledge and continuous supervision of the child and his family over a long period of years. In so far as the infant welfare aspect of the work is concerned, we in this Division concentrate our efforts on visits to the home, as it is considered that this provides the best environment in which to impart information which is necessary for the proper upbringing and development of the child, both physically and mentally. Any such advice which is given, without regard to the social circumstances and individual family considerations, is likely to be ineffective, and it is in this field of health education, that the health visitor having due regard to the positive requirements for physical and mental health of future generations stands supreme. I am very pleased to say that in this field of endeavour, and indeed in all her work the health visitors here enjoy the full support and co-operation of the general practitioners, and this of course is essential to the success of the work of both. The kindly and interested reception by the vast majority of parents is also an encouragement to the staff, and an indication of the general desire for improving standards of parentcraft. It is becoming more and more obvious that the defects and social maladjustments which are becoming evident in an increasing number of children and young adults, have their roots in mismanagement in the earliest years of life, and it is towards preventive work in the field of mental health that the health visitors attention should be increasingly directed.

The child welfare clinics also have their useful part to play, and enable the medical officers and nurses to see larger numbers of children in the pre-school years, than could economically be done by home visiting alone. It is here too that the various immunising procedures are carried out, and the use of welfare foods is encouraged. Indeed it is only through these clinics that cod liver oil, orange juice, and national dried milk, can now be obtained, and there can be little doubt of the beneficial effect which these dietary supplements have had in the life of the young children of the country. It is true to say that here again the stress is on health education, and in association with certain of these clinics talks have been given to groups of mothers, and young mothers' clubs have been held in the evenings. The statistical summary of these services shows the ever extending influence they exert.

Number of visits paid by health visitors during year :—

(a) To expectant mothers :—					1954	1955
(i) First visits	...	...	...	...	43	41
(ii) Total visits	...	...	...	...	95	68
(b) To children under 1 year of age :—						
(i) First visits	...	...	...	...	456	491
(ii) Total visits	...	...	...	...	3,936	9,030
(c) To children between the ages of one and five years :—						
(i) Total visits	...	...	...	...	3,949	2,891
(d) To other classes :—						
(i) Total visits	...	...	...	...	3,345	2,917
(e) No. of attendances at Clinics			...	...	587	558
(f) No. of parentcraft lectures			...	...	111	118
(g) No. of visits to schools for medical inspection, minor ailments, cleanliness surveys, etc.			...	...	...	841 853
(h) No. of home visits in connection with school-children					516	342

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

	Number of Infant Welfare Sessions now held per month	Number of children who first attended during the year and who at their first attendance were under 1 year of age	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in			Total Number of Children who attended during the year	Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were :			Total Attendance during the year	Medical Consultations	
			1955	1954	1953-50		Under 1 yr.	1 but under 2	2 but under 5		Under 1 year of age	Over 1 year of age
Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	4	109	77	75	41	193	1144	157	52	1353	350	100
Valley Road Clinic	4	107	82	91	68	241	1252	254	99	1605	271	71
Birkenshaw Clinic	4	51	36	44	44	124	842	232	74	1148	208	68
Scholes Clinic	1	26	17	30	14	61	204	85	13	302	69	14
Roberttown Clinic	1	25	21	29	14	64	174	63	10	247	105	40
Gomersal Clinic	2	42	38	36	16	90	471	199	24	694	69	14
TOTALS	16	360	271	305	197	773	4087	890	272	5349	1072	307

PROBLEM FAMILIES.

Although in Spenborough the average standard of parental care is quite satisfactory there are, of course, many families who require greater supervision because of their inability or unwillingness to maintain a consistently satisfactory level. In this connection the staff work in close co-operation with the officials of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and I must record my thanks to Inspector Jenkins for his conscientious work and ever ready co-operation throughout the year.

So far as the care of the children in such families is concerned, neglect is the principal cause for concern, and this usually in the form of lack of cleanliness, and failure to provide adequate clothing, bed clothing, etc. There can be little doubt that whereas a complete cure is seldom to be expected, supervision by trained staff does much to prevent the disruption of these families, and leads at least to an acceptable minimum of living standards in the majority of cases.

The following is the record of work which has been maintained in connection with problem families current on our Health Department register :—

On register beginning 1955	...	...	...	...	20
Removed from district	...	...	...	...	—
Added to Register	...	...	...	...	3
Total on Register at end of 1955	...	...	...	...	23
Re-housed	...	...	...	...	—
Visits paid by Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	95
No. school children involved	...	...	...	...	72
No. pre-school children involved	...	...	...	...	17
No. babies born	...	...	...	...	5
No. stillbirths	...	...	...	...	—

HOME HELP SERVICE.

Once again a further expansion took place in the Home Help Service during the year. Compared with last year 54 more cases received help and over 6,000 more hours were worked in providing help. Our permitted Divisional establishment during the year was 28 full-time Home Helps, and this was utilised in the form of approximately 70 part-time workers. The administration of such a service is extremely difficult, and I must thank Nurse Day, the Senior Health Visitor, for the capable and efficient manner in which she has dealt with the administration in detail. It is quite remarkable how few major difficulties have been encountered, and the part-time staff have worked conscientiously, and with due regard to the needs of individual cases.

It will be seen that 82 per cent. of all cases supplied with Home Help fall into the category of chronic sick and infirm, and it is largely due to the provision of such a service, taking in conjunction with others, such as home nursing, that so many elderly and infirm persons are able to remain in their own homes, and among their friends and families, rather than having to spend their declining years in hospitals or institutions. It is also a pleasure to see that the standards of cleanliness and tidiness in most of these homes do not deteriorate, due to the age and infirmity of the occupants.

Reason for Provision	No. of Cases	Hours worked	Percentage
Maternity	39	2952	6.3
Tuberculosis	2	304	0.6
Chronic Sick & Infirm	236	38460	82.2
Others	51	5113	10.9
Totals ...	328	46829	100

CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT.

Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the County Council is empowered to provide convalescent home treatment. General Practitioners recommend those who are in need of this service and during the year 14 Spenborough residents were admitted to the following Homes :—

Valda Convalescent Home, Bridlington	4
Blackburn & District Convalescent Home, St. Annes ...	1
West Hill Convalescent Home, Southport	5
Spero Holiday Scheme	1
Grange-over-Sands	1
Hunstanton	1
Binswood Rest Home, Didsbury	1

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

The following part of the report shows in statistical form something of the work carried out in connection with the supervision and care of school children in Spenborough. The foundation of the School Medical Service is the routine medical inspection which enables an assessment to be made of the condition of the children in the age groups, entrants, eight year olds, first year secondary school, and leavers. From the facts elicited at these examinations, it is possible to deduce the lines which the School Medical Service should follow, in improving even on to-day's high standard of physical fitness, which is general among school children. The statistical records have been sectionalised to show the activity in regard to different aspects of the work, and it requires little imagination to understand the cumulative value of this service over the years.

There are, of course, disturbing factors in connection with the care of school children, which cannot be set to rights over-night, but equally I believe it is true to say that there has been a gradual but significant improvement in the facilities available over the past ten years. There is, for example, quite inadequate special schooling available for the educationally subnormal child, and there is equally no doubt that the child guidance facilities will require to be greatly expanded. This question of behaviour difficulties, maladjustments, and psychological upset is becoming more and more evident in the cases referred by parents and school teachers, for examination by School Medical Officers. Such cases can usually only be dealt with adequately by the Child Guidance Clinic, but because of the small amount of time which they have available, it often happens that the condition is firmly established before referral, and this prolongs the time required for treatment and often prejudices the outcome.

On the other hand in conjunction with the improved general condition of the school children, the number of defects recorded at the medical examinations is declining year by year, and I have already referred to the fact that the incidence of louse infestation is this year lower than it has ever been before. The health education talks which the nurses give to senior girls at the secondary modern school are, I believe, successful in interesting the mothers of to-morrow, in the basic principles of family life and personal hygiene, and I feel that time will bring an extension in this field of endeavour also.

During the year we commenced for the first time the scheme of tuberculin testing children in the thirteen year old group, and offering B.C.G. vaccination to those who appear never to have acquired any natural immunity to the disease. Inclusion of a child in the scheme is, of course, entirely voluntary, and it was disappointing that only 55 per cent. of the parents approached were willing for these procedures to be carried out. One feels, however, that as the novelty wears off, this percentage is likely to increase. No difficulties were encountered with the scheme, other than the administrative difficulty of fitting it into an already crowded programme. I must record with gratitude, however, the co-operation and tolerance of the headteachers of all the schools involved.

Total number of children examined at Routine Medical Inspections.

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	552
7-8 Year Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	918
Intermediates	...	...	...	...	...	...	329
Leavers	...	...	...	...	...	...	255
Total							2054

Total number of children who have been re-examined for follow-up defects 98

Standards of physical development classified into age groups :—

Age Group	Physical Condition Above Average	Physical Condition Average	Physical Condition Poor
Entrants	217	333	2
7-8 Years	428	487	3
Intermediates	135	193	1
Leavers	149	104	2
Totals	929	1117	8

Percentages.

Age Group	Physical Condition Above Average	Physical Condition Average	Physical Condition Poor
Entrants	39·3	60·3	0·4
7-8 Years	46·6	53·1	0·3
Intermediates	41·0	58·7	0·3
Leavers	58·4	40·8	0·8
Totals	45·2	54·4	0·4

During the year 41 free issues of dietary supplements in the form of iron tonics were made to school children where recommended by the School Medical Officer.

The following table shows the number and type of defects discovered at the routine School medical inspections :—

Defects Table.

Defects	Recommended for Treatment	Recommended for Observation	Totals
Skin	28	21	49
Ears :			
(a) Hearing ...	—	14	14
(b) Otitis Media	3	19	22
(c) Other ...	2	2	4
Nose and Throat	22	69	91
Speech	12	13	25
Cervical Glands ...	8	14	22
Heart and Circulation ...	6	14	20
Lungs	1	28	29
Developmental :			
(a) Hernia ...	2	20	22
(b) Other ...	1	22	23
Orthopaedic :			
(a) Posture ...	7	9	16
(b) Flat foot ...	4	12	16
(c) Other ...	60	62	122
Nervous System :			
(a) Epilepsy	1	3	4
(b) Other	3	1	4
Psychological			
(a) Development	1	29	30
(b) Stability	—	19	19
Other Defects ...	21	11	32
Totals ...	182	382	564

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS.

In accordance with the requirements of the Education Act, 1944, a number of children have been referred by the Education Authority which has necessitated the arrangement of special examinations. During the year 40 children were examined involving 66 examinations altogether. The following recommendations for special education were made :—

Education in a School for Physically Handicapped	2
„ „ School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils	9
„ by Home Tutor	1
„ in an Open Air School for the Delicate	1
„ „ School for the Maladjusted	1

Reported to Local Authority for the purposes of the Mental Deficiency Acts—

Section 57 (3) (incapable of receiving education at school)	1
Section 57(5) (require supervision after leaving school) ...	1

During the year the following admissions to special schools were made :—

School for Partially Sighted	1
School for Spastics	2
Open Air School for Delicate Children	1
School for Physically Handicapped	2
School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	3

During the year the following discharges from special schools were made :—

School for the Blind	1
School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	2
School for the Deaf	1

The following table shows the number of children from Spensborough receiving, and those awaiting, education in special schools at 31st December, 1955 :—

Type of School	No. of children receiving special education	No. of children awaiting special education
School for partially sighted ...	2	—
School for the blind	1	—
School for the deaf	4	—
Epileptic Colony	1	—
Home Tuition	1	2
School for physically handicapped	4	1
School for Spastics	2	—
School for Educationally subnormal	10	14
Open Air School for Delicate Children	1	—

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

I am indebted to Mr. H. Taylor, the Dental Officer at Elm Bank, for supplying me with the following figures relating to dental inspection and treatment in the schools of Spenborough during the year.

Routine Inspections	...	...	...	3236
Offered treatment	...	...	...	1897
Non-routine inspections	...	...	...	64
Offered treatment	...	...	...	62
Half-days spent carrying out inspections				18
Half-days spent carrying out treatment...				431
Children treated	...	...	...	1971
Attendances	...	...	...	3285

Anaesthetics.

Local	...	...	...	...	652
General	...	...	...	...	643

Temporary Teeth.

Extractions					
Septic	...	...	...	...	2041
For Orthodontia			...	...	233
Fillings	...	...	...	...	149
Dressings	...	...	...	...	45

Permanent Teeth.

Extractions					
Septic	...	...	...	...	426
For Orthodontia			...	...	74
Fillings	...	...	...	...	2012
Dressings	...	...	...	...	212
Root Fillings	...	...	...	...	13
Crowns, inlays, etc.	...	...	...	...	18
Scaling and gum treatment			...	...	41
Dentures	...	...	...	...	13

Orthodontic Cases.

No. of patients	...	...	...	55
No. of attendances	...	...	...	357

B.C.G. SCHEME.

Under this scheme all school children in their thirteenth year of life, subject to parental consent, are given a skin (Mantoux) test to determine whether they have previously encountered and overcome infection with the tubercle bacillus. Those whose test is negative are given an injection of B.C.G. vaccine into the skin since experience of this in other countries has shown that a degree of immunity to tuberculosis persists for a number of years. It is hoped in this way to reduce the incidence of tuberculosis in young adults, particularly in the years following school life when they are often subject to special risk, both because of their age and because for the first time they are taking their place in industry and hence more liable to come into contact with hidden cases.

The scheme commenced in February and the routine adopted was a preliminary Tuberculin Jelly test together with a preliminary Tuberculin (Mantoux) test of a strength of 1 : 1,000 given intradermally in the forearm on a Tuesday. The results were examined on the following Friday and positive reactors were eliminated as naturally protected and not requiring vaccination. Negative reactors were vaccinated with B.C.G. intradermally over the site of the insertion of the deltoid muscle.

Such vaccinations were inspected after eight to ten weeks and a final conversion test of 1 : 1,000 O.T. (old tuberculin) was given again intradermally to test the efficacy of the vaccination.

Children who, through illness and other causes missed readings of tests and vaccinations were dealt with later in the year, thus completing the B.C.G. vaccinations of the 1942 group of children. The opportunity which we took to test the value of Tuberculin Jelly testing as a screening procedure convinced us that in children of this age it is not sufficiently reliable, and reliance will in the future be placed only on the Mantoux test.

The following is a statistical summary of the results of the scheme for the year :—

No. of thirteen year olds on school register	...	...	287
No. offered testing and vaccination	...	...	285
No. found to have been vaccinated previously	...	...	6
No. of acceptances	...	...	155
Percentage of acceptances	...	...	55·5%
No. of children tested	...	...	150
Result of Mantoux test :—			
(a) Mantoux Positive	...	...	64
(b) Mantoux Negative	...	...	86
Percentages :—			
(a) Mantoux Positive	...	...	42·6%
(b) Mantoux Negative	...	...	57·4%
No. of children vaccinated	...	...	86
No. of conversions at ten weeks	...	...	85

No severe local or general reactions were encountered in any case.

148 children were given Jelly Tests and of these 2 or 5·7% of the positive results did not agree with the Mantoux Test, and 28 or 24·8% of the negative results did not agree. Hence the total error in the Jelly readings for all the children was 20·3%.

EYES.

The eyes of all children attending school are tested at school by the school nurses each year, and those whose vision is worse than 6/9 Snellin in one eye are referred for further examination by the Ophthalmologist who attends the clinic at Elm Bank twice weekly. This ensures the quick treatment of defective vision and has its preventive aspect in the preservation of good eyesight. During the year there has been no delay in the provision of spectacles.

The following statistics give details of the cases examined :—						
Number of children examined for the first time	...	...	...	...	...	131
Number of re-examinations	...	...	...	...	...	619
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	...	750
Number of sessions held during the year	...	...	...	...	...	68
Number for whom spectacles were prescribed for first time	...	...	...	...	...	60
Number for whom spectacles were prescribed subsequently	...	...	...	...	...	251
Number referred for other treatment	...	...	...	...	...	25
Number referred for operative treatment	...	...	...	...	...	5

MINOR AILMENTS

Minor ailments are treated by the nurses both at the clinics and in the schools. The following table gives details of such treatments during 1955 :—

Minor Ailment							No. treated
Skin :							
Ringworm—body	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eye Disease :							
(External and other, but excluding squint, errors of refraction and cases admitted to hospital).							5
Ear Defects :							
Otitis media	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Otorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	662
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)							
Total							701
<hr/>							
Total number of attendances at Authority's Minor Ailment Clinics							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	757

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.

The Ultra Violet Light Clinic continued to be held during the year at Valley Road Clinic, Littletown. Cases attended twice weekly for an initial period of six weeks, after which they were re-examined by the doctor and the necessity for a continuation of treatment decided. The following table gives details of attendances and the types of cases treated :—

Total No. of sessions held	...	...	...	...	75
No. of sessions held weekly	...	...	...	...	2
No. of cases treated	...	...	...	...	65
No. of treatments	...	...	...	...	618
Average number of attendances per session	...	...	...	...	8
Average length of course of treatment	...	...	...	(sessions)	9·5
No. on register at end of year	...	...	...	...	9

Details of cases treated :

Debility following whooping cough	...	...	...	...	3
Anaemia and general debility	...	...	...	...	11
Debility following influenza	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchial Catarrh	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	11
Bronchiectasis	...	...	...	...	1
Recurrent colds	...	...	...	...	8
Boils	...	...	...	...	2
Recurrent Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	6
Malnutrition	...	...	...	...	6
Anorexia	...	...	...	...	4
Cervical Adenitis	...	...	...	...	4
Enuresis	...	...	...	...	1
Otitis media	...	...	...	...	3
Psoriasis	...	...	...	...	1
Asthma	...	...	...	...	2
					<hr/> 65 <hr/> <hr/>

SPEECH THERAPY.

The Speech Therapist resigned in December of last year, and it was not possible to obtain a replacement for her until September, from which time two half-day sessions were held every week at the Valley Road Clinic, Liversedge. During the nine months we were without the services of a Speech Therapist, a considerable waiting list was built up, but by the end of the year a start had been made in reducing this. Cases are referred mainly from School Medical Inspections and by the Headteachers of the schools. I give below details of attendances at this clinic.

No. of half-day sessions held during year	...	...	...	32
No. of new cases treated during year	...	...	...	11
No. of cases attending for treatment from previous year	...	...	...	20
Total number of cases treated	...	...	...	31
No. of cases awaiting treatment at end of year	...	...	...	6
No. of visits made to schools	...	...	...	—
No. of home visits	...	...	...	—

Analysis of Cases Treated.

	Boys	Girls.
Stammerers	5	1
Defects of Articulation—		
(a) Dyslalia	9	9
(b) Stigmatism	2	1
(c) Rhinolalia, due to Cleft Palate	1	1
Defective speech due to Educational sub-normality	1	1
Retarded Speech development	—	1

Analysis of Cases Discharged.

Discharges during year	5	3
Speech normal	2	1
Speech improved	1	—
Non-co-operation	1	2
Left district	1	—

CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC CLINIC.

Dr. M. F. G. Buchanan of the Department of Child Health, Leeds University, attended Elm Bank Clinic in a consultant capacity and during the year twenty-two sessions were held. Cases were referred to him both from the Assistant County Medical Officers and from General Practitioners in the area.

I give below details of attendances and the types of cases seen :—

No. of sessions held during the year	...	...	...	20
No. of individual patients seen :				
(a) Pre-school children	...	...	...	7
(b) School children	...	...	...	46
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	91

Types of cases seen :

(a) Enuresis	...	...	...	...	24
(b) Obesity	...	...	...	...	1
(c) Heart Defects	...	...	...	...	2
(d) Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	3
(e) Congenital abnormality	...	...	...	...	1
(f) Lung defect	...	...	...	...	6
(g) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	16

Total 53

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

Dr. M. M. MacTaggart, the County Psychologist, continued to hold her clinic once a week at Ings Grove, Mirfield, until the end of July, and from October a properly staffed Child Guidance Clinic has been conducted by Dr. S. M. Leese, the Consultant Child Psychiatrist. The staff comprises, medical psychiatrist, educational psychologist, and psychiatric social worker, and there is no doubt that great benefit will follow from the establishment of this clinic in the area. Children are, of course, referred to this centre from other districts, and one's only regret is that so little time is available for more preventive work.

			Boys	Girls	Total
1. No. of new cases seen during year	...	...	6	3	9
2. No. of cases continuing attendance from previous year	...	...	7	6	13
3. Total number of cases seen during year	...	...	13	9	22
4. Total number of attendances made during the year for—					
(a) individual interview	...	...	39	13	52
(b) group therapy	...	...	43	10	53
5. No. of cases recommended for residential treatment in—					
8. (a) Hostel for Maladjusted Children	...	...	1	—	1
(b) E.S.N. Special School	...	...	—	2	2
(c) Other	...	...	2	—	2
6. No. of cases referred for psychiatric opinion			1	—	1
7. No. of cases examined at the particular request of the Magistrates	...	...	—	—	—
8. Types of problem for which cases were referred to Child Guidance Clinic—					
(a) Behaviour	...	...	7	4	11
(b) Delinquency	...	...	—	—	—
(c) Nervous problems	...	...	3	5	8
(d) Enuresis	...	...	1	—	1
(e) Others	...	...	2	—	2

PHYSIOTHERAPY.

The Physiotherapist continued to attend Elm Bank Clinic for two half-day sessions a week, and during the year 90 half-day sessions were held. The following table shows details of attendance and type and number of defects referred :—

No. of children on register 1st January, 1955	...	...	29
No. of children referred for treatment	...	...	25
Total number of attendances	...	...	764
Total number of treatments	...	...	813
No. of children discharged	...	...	33
No. of children on register 31st December, 1955	...	...	21

Defect.	Number.
Asthma	6
Bronchitis	9
Bronchiectasis	2
Postural	5
Flat feet	11
Breathing Exercises	11
Torticollis	2
Cerebral Palsy...	2
Knock Knee	1
Bronchial catarrh	1
Shortened Tendo-achilles	2
Sternomastoid Tumour	1
Lordosis	1
	<hr/>
	54
	<hr/>

CHIROPODY.

The chiropodist continued to hold two half-day sessions a week one at Elm Bank Clinic and one at Valley Road Clinic and during the year 96 half-day sessions were held, at which 380 individual patients were treated. These patients received a total of 1,544 treatments. The following table gives the types and numbers of treatments given :—

Defects	Numbers	Defects	Numbers
Hallux Valgus	62	Chilblains	54
Hammer Toes	32	Underlying/Overlapping	
Pes Cavis	9	Toes	121
Corns and Callus	171	Verrucae	68
Nail Conditions	36	Metatarsalgia	10
Weak Foot	62	Tinea Pedis	8
Septic Conditions	8		

CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS.

Three routine inspections were carried out at each school by the school nurses and a total of 12,803 inspections and re-inspections were carried out. 386 individual children, were reported to be unsatisfactory on 539 occasions but it should be pointed out that in the majority of cases the degree of infestation is extremely light.

The remedial procedure adopted on the discovery of these defects is to notify the parents informally in the first instance, visiting if necessary to give advice on the methods of dealing with infestation. If cure is not effected the nurse visits the home and interviews the parents, and finally, if it is evident that insufficient care is being exercised, the Statutory Notice under the Education Act, 1944, is sent requiring the child to be cleansed to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer or of the person appointed by him for that purpose within 48 hours. No Statutory Notices were issued during the year.

The section of the work which follows, relating to the Sanitary Circumstances of the area and the work of the Sanitary Inspectors, has been compiled by Mr. J. F. TEMPLEMAN, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Factories (Mechanical and Non-Mechanical)

There are 355 factories in the area. Of these 256 are factories with mechanical power and 99 without. 108 inspections and revisits were made to these premises and the following improvements were carried out :—

Improvements.

Provision of artificial lighting in W.C's.	4
Absence of intervening ventilated space	2
Cleansing of conveniences	1
Cleansing of walls and ceiling	1
Repairs to W.C's.	5
Provision of ventilation	1
Marking of W.C's. as to sex	1

Outworkers.

6 persons in the district were notified to the Department during the year. Of these 5 were engaged in making apparel for firms outside the area, and 1 was engaged in manufacture of endless bands for a local firm. 11 visits were made to these premises.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

A. SALE OF MILK.

1. The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Distributors of Milk residing in the area	56
Distributors of Milk residing outside the area	17

(a) *The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.*

Dealers' Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk	37
Supplementary Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk	14
Dealers' Licences to sell Sterilised Milk	68
Supplementary Licences to sell Sterilised Milk	8

(b) *The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.*

Dealers' Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	31
Supplementary Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	14

2. The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Details of contraventions :—

Name on Vehicles	1
Deposit of Milk on Highway	3

3. Milk Sampling.

The following tables show the number and results of samples taken by the Department :—

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Pasteurised	4	—	4
Tuberculin Tested	24	3	27
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	3	—	3
Raw Milk	32	19	51
Sterilised	—	—	—
	<hr/> 63	<hr/> 22	<hr/> 85
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

4. Examination for Bacillus Tuberculosis.

During the year 50 samples of milk were submitted by the Department for examination for tuberculosis. Of these, 48 were negative and 2 positive.

B. MEAT INSPECTION.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir, Liversedge. One Inspector is employed full-time at the Abattoir to ensure 100% inspection :—

Month	Beasts	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Goats	Total
January ...	484	875	457	57	—	1873
February ...	398	735	446	43	—	1622
March ...	453	911	616	60	—	2040
April ...	443	775	443	39	—	1700
May ...	399	467	459	4	—	1329
June ...	311	1052	277	7	—	1647
July ...	289	1469	198	5	—	1961
August ...	365	1593	246	30	—	2234
September ...	404	1666	338	57	—	2465
October ...	520	1537	382	65	—	2504
November ...	455	1420	386	55	—	2316
December ...	387	1135	671	33	—	2226
	<hr/> 4908	<hr/> 13635	<hr/> 4919	<hr/> 455	<hr/> —	<hr/> 23917
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3863	1045	455	13635	4927
Number inspected	3863	1045	455	13635	4927
All diseases except T.B.					
Whole carcases condemned	—	5	3	1	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	141	23	—	185	60
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with diseases other than T.B.	3·7%	2·7%	0·7%	1·4%	1·3%
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcases condemned	1	8	1	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	124	25	—	—	22
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tuber- culosis	3·3%	3·3%	0·2%	—	0·4%

13 whole cow carcases were condemned as against 14 in 1954.
Total weight of meat condemned during the year was :—

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Tuberculosis	3	12	3	10
Other diseases	3	2	0	27
	6	15	0	9

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1954.

24 licences were granted for the purpose of slaughtering or stunning animals in a slaughterhouse or knackersyard.

During the year plans for the reconstruction of the Lairage at the Public Abattoir were submitted to the appropriate Ministry for approval. The new Lairage provided accommodation for 121 Beast Units and 2 sorting pens for 16 Beast Units. The estimated cost is £11,000.

The existing Lairage was in a dangerous condition at the end of the year and was incapable of repair. In December it was necessary to spend £51 in making the roof reasonably weatherproof with tarpaulin sheets.

C. INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

(a) The following unsound food was inspected and condemned during the year :—

					lbs.
Canned milk	...	...	...	...	115 $\frac{1}{4}$
Canned peas	...	...	...	...	136 $\frac{3}{4}$
Canned fruit	...	...	...	...	206
Canned fish	...	...	...	...	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Canned beans	...	...	...	...	48 $\frac{3}{4}$
Canned meat	...	...	...	...	890 $\frac{1}{4}$
Canned soup	...	...	...	...	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
Canned cream	...	...	...	...	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Canned creamed rice	...	...	...	...	6
Canned tomatoes	...	...	...	...	173 $\frac{3}{4}$
Canned puddings	...	...	...	...	4
Canned carrots	...	...	...	...	10
Canned shrimps	...	...	...	...	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Canned strained vegetables	...	...	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$
Canned asparagus	...	...	...	...	1
Canned vegetable salad	...	...	...	...	1
Canned spaghetti	...	...	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canned pork and beans	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Canned salmon and potato salad	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Salmon spread	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tea	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Custard powder	...	...	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$
Cheese	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$
Flour	...	...	...	...	420
Steak and kidney pie	...	...	...	...	2
Salad cream	...	...	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$
Dried apricots	...	...	...	...	55
					<hr/>
					2111 $\frac{3}{4}$
					<hr/>

18 Cwt. 3 Qrs. 11 lbs. 12 ozs.

(b) 13 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination. These were graded as follows :—

Grade 1	7	Satisfactory
Grade 2	2	Satisfactory
Grade 3	1	Doubtful
Grade 4	3	Unsatisfactory

3 of the samples in Grades 3 and 4 above were from producers outside the Borough.

(c) Samples taken by West Riding County Council Weights and Measures Department.

			Genuine	Adulterated	Caution
Milk	...	...	68	2	2
Drugs	...	...	7	Nil	
Other Foods	...	...	31	Nil	

Of the 2 milks classified as adulterated, one was in respect of a deficiency in the fat content. The vendor was cautioned by the Clerk of the County Council. A further sample from this vendor was found to be genuine. The other sample contained 2·9% of extraneous matter and the vendor was cautioned by the Clerk of the County Council.

(d) The following samples were also taken by the Health Department :—

- 3 Samples of sausage meat — satisfactory meat content.
- 2 Samples of Other Foods — satisfactory.

D. INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

The following table shows the number of food preparing premises registered in the area :—

Bakehouses	14
Fish Frying	53
Ice Cream Manufacturing	6
For the Sale of Ice Cream	99
Premises used for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	34

The following premises were registered during the year :—

Fish frier	1
Manufacture of preserved food	1
Sale of pre-wrapped Ice Cream	1

During the year 1,905 visits were made to premises where food is prepared for sale or sold. Informal notices were served for the following defects. These were complied with :—

Cleansing of premises	44
Disrepair of ceilings and walls	6
New sinks provided	4
Adequate hot water supply provided	7
Clean towels provided	6
Refrigerator cleansing	1
Utensils cleansing	4
W.C. compartments repaired	2
Removal of accumulations	8
Inadequate protection of food	36
	<hr/>
	118
	<hr/>

E. WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply in the area is satisfactory both in quantity and quality.

Number of dwelling houses supplied direct from main ...	13144
Number of population supplied direct from public water mains	36675
Number of dwelling houses supplied from public water mains by means of stand pipes	Nil
Number of population supplied from water mains by means of stand pipes	Nil

Sampling.

Bacteriological.			Chemical		
Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Total	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Total
6	0	6	5	0	5

4 Bacteriological samples were taken from the Public Swimming Baths and was found to be satisfactory.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

T.B. Samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Milk Distributors	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Milk Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Water Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Ice Cream Vendors	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Ice Cream Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Ice Cream Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Ice Cream Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Fish Friers	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Cafes and Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Butchers Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	381
Food Handling Byelaws	...	...	...	...	...	...	392
Public Abattoir	...	...	...	...	...	...	608
Transport and Handling of Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Food Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Housing Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	1025
Housing Act Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	315
Overcrowding and points priority	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	1410
Public Health Act re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	617
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
Rag Flock Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Prevention of damage by Pests Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	219
Pets Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Small Dwellings Acquisition Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	179
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	219
Verminous and Unclean premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	302
Tents Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	838
Privy Midden Conversions	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	409
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
Refuse Collection and Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
Controlled Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	108

Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Fairground	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Market	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Offensive Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Noise Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	798
Complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	576
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1066
Colliery Spoilbanks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Air Raid Shelters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Waste Water Closet Conversions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Private Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Land Charges Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Hawkers of Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
								<hr/> 11728 <hr/> <hr/>

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS REMEDIED DURING 1955.

HOUSING ACT, 1936 and PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

W.C. apparatus repaired	...	...	...	...	...	62
New dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	230
Drains cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	58
Defective sinks and waste pipes	...	...	...	...	...	33
Accumulations of refuse	...	...	...	...	...	12
Rainwater pipes and gutters repaired	...	...	...	...	...	60
Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	...	39
Damp walls	...	...	...	...	...	16
Pointing of walls	...	...	...	...	...	20
Repairs to entrance steps	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective windows and cords	...	...	...	...	...	26
Defective chimney stacks and pots	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective plasterwork	...	...	...	...	...	22
Ranges, flues and fireplaces	...	...	...	...	...	13
Defective doors	...	...	...	...	...	14
Defective floors	...	...	...	...	...	5
Water supply improved	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cleansing of houses	...	...	...	...	...	4
Insufficient or unsuitable sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	5
Noise nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	1
Smoke nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	4
						631

HOUSING.

Number of New Houses erected during the year.

(a) Total, including numbers given separately under (b) ...	99
1. By the Local Authority	
I. Permanent	63
II. Temporary	Nil
2. By other Local Authorities	Nil
3. By other bodies or persons	36
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :	
1. By the Local Authority	Nil
2. By other bodies or persons	Nil

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	551
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1620
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were included and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	Nil
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	135
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	340

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	307
---	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(A) <i>Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936</i>	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	33
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	18
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	15
(B) <i>Proceedings under Public Health Acts.</i>	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	43
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by owners	10
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	33

(C) *Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of Housing Act, 1936.*

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	65
(2) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	31
(3) Informal undertakings to close houses	...	...	...	...	5
(4) Formal undertakings to close houses	...	...	...	...	1
(5) Undertakings accepted to make houses fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	2

(D) *Proceedings under Local Government (Miscellaneous Powers) Act, 1953.*

(1) Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

(E) *Proceedings under Section 58 of the Public Health Act, 1936.*

(1) Number of houses demolished due to their dangerous condition, and the families re-housed	2
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

(F) *Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.*

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	Nil

(NOTE.—In addition to the foregoing, representations were made in respect of 26 dwellinghouses unfit for human habitation, in accordance with Section 11 of the Housing Act, and 2 Clearance Areas containing 35 houses. Orders were subsequently made in 1956).

4. Housing Act, 1936. Part IV. Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwellinghouses overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	62
(2) Number of families living therein	...	...	...	...	...	100
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	...	333
(b) (1) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	...	17
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	...	18
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	...	...	88

From the foregoing tables it will be seen that the Housing Committee dealt with 76 houses under the Clearance, Closure and Demolition Sections of the Housing Act, 1936.

Houses Dealt with during the Year.

Ward	Address	Action Taken	No. of houses
Gomersal.	1 Parkside, Gomersal.	Housing Act 1936. Sec. 11 Undertaking to repair.	1
	258A Oxford Road, Gomersal.	Closed by informal action.	1
	1/5 Castle Hill, Gomersal.	Housing Act 1936. Sec. 11. Undertaking accepted as to future use.	5
	1/27 Gomersal Lane, Cleckheaton.	Housing Act 1936. Sec. 11. Demolition Order.	14
Millbridge.	519 Wakefield Road, Flush.	Closed by informal action.	1
	6 West End, Liversedge.	Closed by informal action.	1
Spen and Littletown.	1 Dewhirst Street, Cleckheaton.	Closed by informal action.	1
	20 Carr Street, Littletown.	Closed by informal action.	1
Cleckheaton East.	3 Sickle Street, Cleckheaton.	Housing Act 1936. Sec. 11. Official undertaking not to relet.	1
	2 Sickle Street, Cleckheaton.	Housing Act 1936. Sec. 11. Demolition Order.	1
	1/9 East View, Cleckheaton.	Housing Act 1936. Sec. 11. Demolition Order.	9
	1/7 The Nook, Cleckheaton.	Housing Act 1936. Sec. 11. Demolition Order.	4
Cleckheaton West.	1/6 Lockwood Square, Cleckheaton.	Housing Act 1936. Sec. 11. Demolition Order.	6
	2/6 Moorbottom, Cleckheaton.	Housing Act 1936. Sec. 11. Demolition Order.	3
	25 Lime Street, Cleckheaton.	Public Health Act 1936. Section 58.	2
	26 Stone Street, Cleckheaton.	Dangerous Buildings.	
Hightown.	The Bungalow, Primrose Lane, Hightown.	Housing Act 1936. Sec. 11. Undertaking to repair.	1
	277 Halifax Road, Hightown.	Local Government (Misc. Powers) Act 1953. Closure.	1
	539/547 Halifax Road, Hightown.	Housing Act 1936. Sec. 11. Demolition Order.	5
Hartshead.	26/36 Peep Green Road, Hartshead.	Housing Act 1936. Sec. 11. Demolition Order.	6
	24/26 Littlethorpe Hill, Hartshead.	Housing Act 1936. Sec. 11. Demolition Order.	3
Oakenshaw.	2/8 Cross Street, Oakenshaw.	Housing Act 1936. Sec. 11. Demolition Order.	4
Roberttown.	77/85 Church Road, Roberttown.	Housing Act 1936. Sec. 11. Demolition Order.	5
			76

CONVERSION OF PRIVY MIDDENS.

During the year the Health Committee continued the scheme of grant aid to persons desiring to convert privy middens to water closets. The following table shows the grants sanctioned during the year :—

Applications granted	Total Estimated Cost	Council's Grant	No. of Privy Middens	No. of W.C's.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
6	293 8 0	97 5 0	6	6

Since the beginning of the scheme the figures are as follows :—

Applications granted	Total Estimated Cost	Council's Grant	No. of Privy Middens	No. of W.C's.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
149	9468 7 10	3543 17 10	260	266

It is estimated that 42 convertible privies remain.

CONVERSION OF WASTE WATER CLOSETS.

The Committee decided to make grants towards the cost of the conversion of this type of closet.

At the end of the year the position was as follows :—

No. of applications	No. of Waste Water Closets	Estimated cost of work	Estimated cost of grants
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
17	18	608 2 4	276 16 4

If the scheme is to be successfully concluded, statutory action will have to be taken. This would ensure street by street conversion rather than the present haphazard method of applications by owners for grants in individual cases.

REFUSE COLLECTION, REFUSE DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE.

A. Refuse Collection.

The collection service functioned well during the year and an efficient service was maintained. The Department was responsible for the collection of refuse from 14,100 premises.

B. Refuse Disposal.

Disposal of refuse by controlled tipping continued at the Football Field, East Bierley, and the Quarry, Hartshead.

A severe fire occurred at the Hartshead Tip during October. Trenching was carried out by a team of workmen, and the Fire Brigade sprayed the affected portion. After apparently being under control the fire broke out again, and it was decided to hire a bulldozer to dig the seat of the fire out. This was done and the fire was found to be at a depth of 12/14 feet. Approximately 850 cubic yards of refuse were removed. The cost of the whole operation was £62.

The Hartshead Tip is now nearly completed. As previously indicated tipping sites are difficult to find. During the year the Committee purchased a site in the area of an adjoining authority and approval was given for its use as a tipping site.

In order to obtain the maximum benefit from the site, an agreement was entered into with the British Transport Commission to enable tipping to be carried forward along a railway embankment.

C. Public Cleansing Costing Return.

COST STATEMENT 1955/56.

Item	Particulars 1.	Collection 2.	Disposal 3.	Totals 4.
		£	£	£
1.	REVENUE ACCOUNT			
	Gross Expenditure :			
	(i) Labour	10484	1501	11985
	(ii) Transport	6679	250	6929
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings	220	163	383
	(iv) Other items	—	—	—
	(v) Total gross expenditure	17383	1914	19297
2.	Gross Income	141	2950	3091
3.	Net Cost	17242	Cr.1036	16206
4.	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)	—	—	—
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5.	Unit Costs.			
	Gross cost per ton, labour only	19 5	2 9	22 3
6.	Gross cost per ton, transport only	12 5	6	12 10
7.	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	32 0	Cr.1 11	30 1
8.	Net cost per 1,000 population	£ 470	Cr. £ 28	£ 442
9.	Net cost per 1,000 premises ...	1223	Cr. 74	1149

Salvage and Trade Refuse. Analysis of income and tonnage.

				Income (Included in Item 2)	Tonnage Collected
				£	Tons
Salvage :					
(a) Kitchen Waste				—	—
(b) Scrap Metal				38	1
(c) Waste Paper				2827	354
(d) Other Salvage				15	2
(e)				2880	357
Trade Refuse				211	235

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

During the year 5 private houses were found to be infested with vermin. These were prospective Council house tenants. A total of 302 visits were made to verminous or unclean premises and to prospective Council house tenants.

Rodent Control.

During the year 956 visits were made with the following results :

1.	No. of properties inspected	...	...	...	...	593
2.	No. of rat infestations found—					
	Major	...	...	...	...	6
	Minor	...	...	...	...	148
	No. of mice infestations found	...	...	...	...	48
	Total number of infestations	...	...	...	...	202
3.	No. of properties treated by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	146
4.	No. of notices served to carry out treatment	...	...	...	...	Nil
5.	No. of notices served for structural alteration	...	...	...	...	Nil

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are four offensive trades registered in the district.

One Tripe Boiler.

Two Soap Boilers.

One Fat Melter and Fat Extractor.

12 inspections were made and no nuisance found.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

82 observations of 30 minutes' duration were taken during the year. Of these 17 were unsatisfactory.

Contraventions over permitted three minutes black smoke in 30 mins.

Up to 1 min.	1 to 2 mins.	2 to 3 mins.	3 to 4 mins.	4 to 5 mins.
—	2	—	1	1
More than 5 mins.				
13				

The instruments for the measurement of atmospheric pollution throughout the area are sited as follows :—

Site.	Apparatus.
Marsh Depot, Rawfolds, Cleckheaton	1 Deposit Gauge and 1 Lead Peroxide instrument.
Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	1 Automatic Smoke Filter.
North Bierley Hospital, Cleckheaton	1 Deposit Gauge—1 Lead Peroxide instrument.
High Rising, Gomersal	„ „
Millbridge Upper School	„ „
Liversedge Tennis Club	„ „

The following table shows the deposit throughout the area for each month of the year :—

		Total solids per square mile in tons				
		Marsh Depot	North Bierley	High Rising	Millbridge School	Tennis Club
January	...	10.11	11.88	10.63	17.82	11.62
February	...	16.61	11.33	11.92	17.05	10.64
March	...	13.24	13.6	11.23	35.18	14.2
April	...	16.07	11.18	12.64	—	10.73
May	...	11.12	9.18	9.32	—	9.81
June	...	—	10.83	10.37	13.62	11.23
July	...	3.10	4.93	3.63	3.97	5.40
August	...	16.27	19.13	9.25	4.79	7.18
September	...	19.41	8.23	10.90	12.83	16.01
October	...	19.41	10.26	11.26	18.75	13.54
November	...	11.39	12.33	9.51	16.72	8.26
December	...	40.06	16.01	14.53	22.20	—
Average	...	16.07	11.57	10.43	16.29	11.70

SHOPS ACT.

No. of shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	449
Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303
Other Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146

113 inspections were made during the year and the following contraventions dealt with :—

Insufficient temperature	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Insufficient sanitary convenience	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Closing hours	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The accommodation below is provided in 15 conveniences throughout the area :—

Females.	Males.
29 water closets.	19 water closets and urinal accommodation.

One workman is engaged full-time in cleaning these conveniences. The buildings are in the main, modern structures designed specifically for the purpose. It is necessary, however, to draw attention to the appalling amount of wanton damage done to doors, windows, fittings and lighting fixtures by irresponsible members of the public.

Sites were found for three new public conveniences in East Bierley, Hightown and Cleckheaton. It is expected that work will commence on these in 1956. The site in Cleckheaton is that occupied by the air raid shelter in the Memorial Park. The new convenience will be a much needed improvement on the existing Market Place conveniences.

COLLIERY SPOILBANKS.

Representations were made to the National Coal Board concerning the nuisance from fumes from one of their spoilbanks.

Continuous spraying with water pumped from underground and sealing with sand were methods used to abate the nuisance. Some improvement was experienced, but after further representations a bulldozer was employed and considerable areas of the tip were removed.

The nuisance was finally abated.

APPENDICES.

- A.** Vital Statistics of the Borough of Spenborough for 1946-1955.
- B.** Infantile and Maternal Mortality Rates and Stillbirth Rates of Spenborough for the past twenty years.
- C.** Notifications of Infectious Disease in the Borough of Spenborough 1932-1955.
- D.** Adoptive Acts in force in the District.
Byelaws in force in the District.
- E.** Clinic and Treatment Centres.
- F.** Staff of the Health Department.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH OF SPENBOROUGH FOR 1946-55.

Year	Popu- lation estimated to middle of each year	Births		Total Deaths registered in the District		Trans- ferable Deaths of residents not registered in the District	Trans- ferable Deaths of non- residents registered in the District	Net Deaths belonging to the District			
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate			Under 1 year		At all ages	
								Number	Rate per 1000 births		
											Number	Rate
1945	33780	471	13.9	312	9.2	8	124	22	46.7	428	12.7
1946	35400	646	18.2	348	9.8	12	184	35	54.2	520	14.7
1947	35930	756	21.0	298	8.3	5	154	23	30.4	447	12.4
1948	36640	646	17.6	322	8.8	4	145	27	41.6	463	12.6
1949	36760	579	15.7	368	9.8	11	152	25	43.0	509	13.6
1950	37030	543	14.7	407	10.9	22	139	14	25.8	524	14.1
1951	36840	503	13.6	425	11.5	27	139	16	31.8	537	14.6
1952	36860	551	14.8	397	10.8	28	155	15	27.2	524	14.2
1953	36760	507	13.8	394	10.7	12	109	13	25.6	491	13.4
1954	36760	446	12.1	366	10.0	11	153	17	38.1	508	13.8
1955	36680	521	14.2	356	9.7	8	155	10	19.2	503	13.7

Area of District in Acres (Land and Inland Water)	...	...	8253
Total Population at all ages (Census 1951)	...	...	36981
Estimated Population by Registrar General (Mid. 1955)	...	...	36680
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	13146

APPENDIX B.

**INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES AND STILLBIRTH
RATES OF SPENBOROUGH FOR THE PAST TWENTY YEARS.**

Year	Births	Infants		Mothers		Stillbirths	
		Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Number	Rate
1936	374	26	70	Nil	—	28	69.6
1937	400	38	93	5	12.2	16	39.0
1938	462	30	66	Nil	—	20	40.0
1939	484	18	37	Nil	—	19	38.1
1940	495	20	40.4	5	9.6	25	48.1
1941	496	19	38.3	2	3.8	18	35.0
1942	503	27	53.7	Nil	—	15	28.9
1943	472	16	33.9	2	4.0	22	44.5
1944	585	28	47.9	Nil	—	11	18.4
1945	471	22	46.7	1	2.1	14	28.0
1946	646	35	54.2	Nil	—	15	22.7
1947	756	23	30.4	Nil	—	26	33.2
1948	646	27	40.5	1	1.5	19	28.6
1949	579	25	43.0	Nil	—	15	25.2
1950	543	14	25.8	1	1.8	20	35.5
1951	503	16	31.8	Nil	—	15	29.0
1952	551	15	27.2	Nil	—	9	16.1
1953	507	13	25.6	Nil	—	11	21.2
1954	446	17	38.1	1	2.2	12	26.2
1955	521	10	19.2	1	1.9	11	20.7

APPENDIX C.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE in the Borough of Spenborough, 1932-1955.

Year	Smallpox	Polioomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	Enteric Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Erysipelas	Malaria	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Chicken Pox	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Other Tuberculosis	Measles	Whooping Cough	Other Diseases	Totals
1932			3	209	9	59		9		2	2	2	291	22	13				621
1933			1	111	59	60		6		1		1	57	32	7				335
1934				110	59	23		11		2	2	3	81	18	8			1	317
1935				119	71	34		8		1	1	6	83	5	12				340
1936				70	21	25		8		1	4	1	108	16	4				259
1937				65	21	37		5		3	1	3	182	20	7				341
1938				117	44	31		12		2	1	2	315	29	11			1	563
1939			3	51	25	20		17		3	3	3	100	15	4			15	256
1940			2	68	41	39		8		5	6	5	81	24	9	911	79		1273
1941			4	43	38	18		10		4	4	4	362	16	10	98	275		882
1942				180	27	30		3		1	2	1	155	19	14	440	99	9	979
1943				257	42	40		12		2	2	1	267	23	13	521	245	15	1438
1944				110	32	18	1	8	1	1	1	1	532	15	9	195	102	1	1026
1945				89	31	33	2	9	2				130	14	10	712	15	3	1050
1946				43	29	27	1	1	1			2	201	28	16	63	272	1	686
1947		9		27	4	20	1	4	1	1	1	3	215	23	17	408	137	9	879
1948				68	5	34		6					175	15	12	519	144	6	985
1949		15		44		30	2	14		1	1	1	145	25	10	151	151	5	595
1950		4		22		32	1	8					230	23	4	453	128	32	938
1951		6		37		68		6					471	16	14	368	219	10	1216
1952		2		68		18		11		3	3		147	20	4	198	146	9	626
1953		2		56		48		7		1			443	11	8	769	124	31	1502
1954		5		55	1	24		7					214	17	9	74	92	25	519
1955		11		14		31		10	1	4	4	1	170	18	6	546	68	38	918

ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH.

- The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.
(Sections 15-22, 28-33, 86, 95, and Part VI).
- The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
(Sections 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45 and 46).
- The Private Street Works Act, 1892.
- The Public Libraries Act, 1892.
- The Public Health Act, 1925 (Part II except Sections 15 and 20).
- West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.
(Part IV—Section 36, Part V, Part VI, Part VII, Part VIII—
Sections 75 and 76, Part XI, Part XII, Part XIV—Section 120).

BYELAWS IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH.

Subject.	Date of Confirmation.
In operation within the whole of the Borough :	
Building Byelaws	11th June 1953
Hackney Carriages	17th February 1948 (varied—7th Dec. 1951)
Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food	24th March 1950
The Prevention of Waste, Undue Consumption, Misuse or Contamination of Water*	20th March 1952
Hairdressers and Barbers	1st May, 1953
Good Rule and Government	1956
In operation within the Borough excluding Birkenshaw, Hunsworth, and parts of Hartshead and Clifton :	
New Streets	15th March 1927
Public Slaughter Houses	1st October 1956
Wireless Apparatus	15th May 1930
Smoke Abatement	26th November 1928

*Operative only in the Corporation's water supply area.

CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

APPENDIX E

Name.	Situation.			When Open.
Child Welfare Clinic	...	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	...	Tuesdays 2—4 p.m.
Do.	...	Old Lane Methodist Sunday School, Birkenshaw	...	Tuesdays 2—4 p.m.
Do.	...	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...	Wednesdays 2—4 p.m.
Do.	...	Temperance Hall, Scholes, Cleckheaton	...	2nd Thursday in the month 2—4 p.m.
Do.	...	Methodist Sunday School, Roberttown, Liversedge	...	3rd Thursday in the month 2—4 p.m.
Do.	...	Public Hall, Gomersal	...	Fridays (fortnightly) 2—4 p.m.
Combined Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics	...	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	...	Mondays 2—4 p.m.
Do.	...	Old Lane Methodist Sunday School, Birkenshaw	...	Wednesday 2—4 p.m.
Do.	...	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...	Thursday 2—4 p.m.
Ultra Violet Light Clinic	...	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	...	Tuesdays 9.30 a.m.—12 noon
Do.	...	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	...	Saturdays 9.30—11.30 a.m.
School Clinic	...	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...	Mondays 9.30 a.m.—11.30 a.m.
Paediatric Clinic	...	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...	Mondays (fortnightly) 9 a.m.—12 noon
Ophthalmic Clinic	...	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...	Mondays 1-30 p.m.—
Do.	...	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...	Tuesdays 1-30 p.m.
Speech Therapy Clinic	...	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	...	Thursdays 10 a.m.—12 noon and 1 p.m.—
Child Guidance Clinic	...	Ings Grove, Mirfield	...	Tuesdays 9 a.m.—5 p.m.
Chiropody Clinic	...	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	...	Mondays 1—4 p.m.
Do.	...	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...	Thursdays 9 a.m.—12 noon
Physiotherapy Clinic	...	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...	Fridays 9 a.m.—12 noon and 2 p.m.—4 p.m.
Dental Clinic	...	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...	Daily by appointment
Young Mothers' Club	...	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...	Wednesdays (fortnightly) 7.30 p.m.
Old People's Chiropody Clinics	...	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...	Tuesday 1.30 p.m.—4 p.m.
(Run by Spenborough Old People's Welfare Committee)	...	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	...	Wednesdays 1-30 p.m.—4 p.m.
do.	...	Churchill Hall, Birkenshaw	...	Thursdays (fortnightly) 1-30—4 p.m.
Family Planning Clinic (Run by Spenborough and District Family Planning Association)	...	Liberal Club, Hightown	...	Thursdays (fortnightly) 1-30—4 p.m.
...	...	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	...	Mondays 6.30 p.m. (closed during Aug.)

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Staff.

WILLIAM M. DOUGLAS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.
Divisional Medical Officer.

Sanitary Inspector's Staff.

J. F. TEMPLEMAN, M.Inst.P.C., M.S.I.A., Chief Sanitary Inspector, Cleansing Officer and Market Superintendent. Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

J. BROWN, M.S.I.A., Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's Joint Board. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute of Meat and Other Foods and Sanitary Science as applied to Public Works and Buildings.
(Commenced 1st December, 1955).

Additional Sanitary Inspectors.

G. M. GILMORE, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

C. KELLY, M.S.I.A., Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's Joint Board. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.
(Left 10th September, 1955).

R. FARNWORTH, Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's Joint Board.
(Left April, 1955).

L. SCHOFIELD, M.S.I.A., Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's Joint Board.

R. BURFIELD, Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's Joint Board.

Mrs. M. LEAR, Clerk, Sanitary Inspector's Section.

Medical Staff.

ELEANOR M. WHITEHEAD, M.B., Ch.B., Assistant County Medical Officer.

GEORGE CUST, M.B., Ch.B., Assistant County Medical Officer.

Clerical Staff.

Mr. P. MARSHALL, D.P.A., Chief Clerk.
Miss G. M. HARTLEY
Mrs. M. HAYNES.
Miss N. HOLLIDAY.
Miss A. JOHNSON.
Mrs. V. THEWLIS.
Mrs. E. M. THOMIS.
Mr. H. R. COX, (Resigned 25th January, 1955).
Mr. G. RISHMAN (Commenced 1st February, 1955).

Health Visitors (Part-time School Nurses).

Miss D. DAY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I., Senior Health Visitor.
Mrs. M. J. BARR, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
Miss M. GREENHOUGH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
Miss M. HARTLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
Miss C. JANSE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
Miss D. A. LEAKE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
Mrs. D. PICKUP, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
Mrs. M. RAYNER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
Miss A. SEELIG, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.

Assistant Health Visitors (Temp. School and Clinic Nurses).

Mrs. G. MARSHALL, S.R.N.
Mrs. E. I. SMITH, S.R.N.

Midwives.

Miss C. I. BROADLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.
(Commenced 17th October, 1955).
Mrs. D. M. GOMERSALL, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss B. HEPPLESTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss L. M. THOMPSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
(Resigned 30th September, 1955).

District Nurses.

Miss E. BIRD, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.
Miss F. E. GAMBLE, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse.
Miss M. LAYCOCK, S.R.N., S.C.M.
(Resigned 14th November, 1955).
Miss F. METCALFE, S.R.N., C.M.B., Queen's Nurse.
Miss E. PHILLIPS, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse.
Mrs. E. SAYLES, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss B. D. SHARP, S.R.N., S.C.M.
(Resigned 14th November, 1955).
Miss W. SPENCER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I. (Queen's Nurse).

Dental Staff.

Mr. H. TAYLOR, L.D.S.,
Miss K. COLLETT, Dental Attendant.

Child Guidance Clinic.

Dr. S. M. LEESE, County Psychiatrist.
Mr. D. G. PICKLES, Educational Psychologist.
Mrs. J. P. NURSTEN, Psychiatric Social Worker.

Part-time Staff.

Dr. M. M. MacTAGGART, M.P.S., B.Ed., Ph.D., County
Psychologist. (Resigned August, 1955).
Mr. B. D. VAINES, M.Ch.S., Chiropodist.
Miss D. RENDER, M.C.S.P., Physiotherapist.
Mr. L. WITTELS, M.D. (Vienna), D.O., Consultant Ophthalmologist.
Mrs. M. M. DE LA COUR, Mental Health Social Worker.
Miss H. M. PHILP, Speech Therapist
(Commenced 5th September, 1955).

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